The Best 5.8GHz Antenna for FPV Drone

8th March 2022

FPV antenna is the deciding factor that determines the range and signal strength of your FPV system. guide will explain the basics of 5.8Ghz antennas used on mini quad VTX and VRX, and hopefully it wil you choose the best FPV antenna.

To learn more about FPV, make sure to check out our complete guide to FPV Drones.

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The Best FPV Antennas for Mini Quad

Looking for antennas for the DJI FPV System? I'll talk about that in another post. The following antenn recommendations are for the analog system, but of course they'd work just fine for DJI as well as long get the polarization correct, since they are both operate on 5.8GHz.

Omni Antennas (Best Value)

The Xilo AXII is made by GetFPV, a good budget FPV antenna. The best thing is that it comes in all sc connectors (SMA, RP-SMA, MMCX, and UFL), different types of coaxial cable (hard and flexible) and polarizations (RHCP and LHCP) to suit your needs.

XILO AXII **GetFPV**

Rush Cherry

Banggood
GetFPV
Amazon

The Foxeer Lollipop might not offer the best performance, but they do have good enough quality for th are on a budget to replace the stock dipole. These antennas are very durable thanks to the thick plasti housing.

Lollipop (VTX)

RDQ
Banggood

Lollipop (VRX)

RDQ
Banggood

The pagoda antenna is a simple yet effective design. The affordable material and easy assembly allow makes them very cheap to make, you can usually find them priced around $5 to $10 each, making it o the best value antenna out there. However without proper housing and protection, they are very easy t in a crash, so if you can afford a bit more, I would recommend getting one of the above antennas inste

There are different manufacturers of Pagoda antenna, such as Lumenier, MenaceRC, Emax, Farview Realacc. They all have basically the same design, main difference is build quality.

Pagoda

Banggood
GetFPV
Amazon

Omni Antennas (Top Of The Line)

Unlike the classic cloverleaf and skew planar wheel, the TBS Triumph Pro is very compact and protect sealed plastic case, makes it very durable. It claims to have one of the most impressive axial ratios (0. which means it has really good multipath interference rejection.

Triumph Pro

Amazon

GetFPV

The Lumenier AXII 2 by GetFPV is also a very small and strong antenna. The unique design provides signal coverage, giving you equally good signal when flying behind yourself. These are available in ma variations: MMCX, UFL, SMA, different stem lengths, enough to cover most if not all of your needs.

Lumenier AXII 2

Banggood

Amazon

GetFPV

Directional Antennas (Cheap Worth Having)

The Menace Pico-Patch is a very compact and affordable directional patch antenna with wide signal coverage, delivers decent performance, great for FPV drones. Check out my review of the Pico-Patch

Menace

PicoPatch

Banggood

RDQ

GetFPV

Directional Antennas (Top of the Line)

This is the antenna to go for if you want a high gain directional antenna for long range, it provides a 10 and yet giving you 120 beam-width.

TrueRC X-Air

Amazon

GetFPV

Another compact directional antenna that doesn't look bulky on your slimline FPV goggles. Compared X-Air, the AXII Patch has lower gain, but wider signal reception.

AXII Patch

RDQ

GetFPV

What is FPV Antenna

An antenna is a piece of wire, or pieces of wire that convert electrical power into electromagnetic wave receiving antenna converts the electromagnetic waves back into electrical power.

In FPV, antennas (or antennae) enable wireless communication between the video transmitter (VTX) a receiver (VRX). Antennas in your FPV system are critical elements that determine the range and signa quality.

FPV Antenna Anatomy

Every antenna consists of the same basic parts regardless design or external appearance.

- **Active Element** – conductive material that transfers and receives radio wave signal in the air
- **Coaxial Cable** – a special shielded cable that carries signal from the connector to the antenna el without emitting radio signals. They are used to extend the length of the antenna, and often are m rigid material so it can be bent to any desired angle. Coaxial cables are not necessary if the conn directly connected to the element
- **Connector** – used to connect the antenna to a video transmitter or receiver.

FPV antenna elements are made of fragile copper wires or other conductive material, therefore it's cor see antennas come in plastic protective housing. These housing or cases do not weaken the signal ar provides support for the antenna in crashes.

Antenna Polarization – Linear or Circular

Antenna polarization is a classification of FPV antennas. There are two types:

- linearly polarized antennas (LP)
- circularly polarized antennas (CP)

This post explains the differences between Linear and Circular Polarized antennas in a bit more detail

Circular polarized antennas are the standard for FPV drones for a couple of reasons:

- Linear polarized antennas are very sensitive to multi-pathing interference while CP antenna is no badly affected
- LP antennas have to be aligned well to work well, however antenna alignment is very hard to mai a quadcopter as it's rotating around all axes constantly

Multi-pathing *is interference/noise in your video feed, it happens when video signal bounces off ol*

For general FPV drone flying, it's recommended to use circular polarized antennas. However, some pi might prefer specially made LP antennas, because they can be made smaller, lighter, and more durab despite of the worse RF performance.

Using LP and CP Antenna Together

You can mix linearly polarized antenna and circularly polarized antennas in your FPV system, at the co some signal loss.

It's not unheard of some racers use a dipole antenna on the mini quad (which is linear) to save weight, use a circular antenna on the video receiver.

This way you get the light weight benefit of the LP antenna, and signal strength due to antenna orienta more forgiving, however you will suffer from a signal loss of about 3dB (30%). RHCP or LHCP, doesn't in this case. But it's still better than the worse situation when only using linear polarized antennas on b ends, where the maximum reduction in signal is 97% (30dB). It's a compromise.

Differences between LHCP and RHCP

There are two types of circular polarized antennas, "left-hand" (LHCP) and "right-hand" (RHCP).

You are supposed to use the same type of antenna on both receiver and transmitter. If you mix LHCP RHCP you will suffer from considerable signal loss. What happens when I mix LHCP with RHCP anter

When one pilot is using LHCP antennas and the other using RHCP, there will be less interference betv them.

LHCP antenna rejects signal from RHCP antenna and vice versa, and interference is reduced betw the two VTX's.
For the same reason, using circularly polarized antennas helps minimize multipath interference. Ev time a signal bounces off the wall or ground, it changes the direction of polarization. For example, a bounced LHCP signal becomes RHCP which will be rejected by the receiving LHCP antenna.

For pilots flying in a group, it's best to have both LHCP and RHCP antennas for flexibility. If you are jus alone most of the time, then this doesn't really matter.

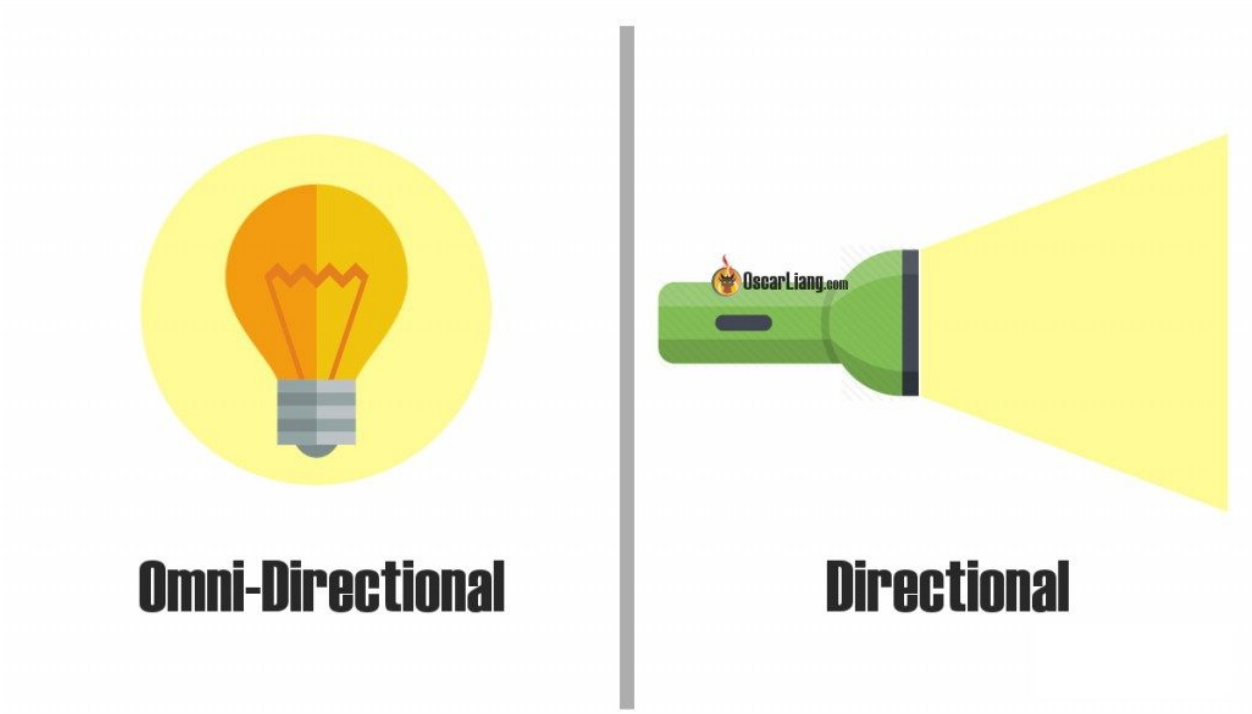
Most pilots use RHCP, so if you are new to FPV, we recommend getting RHCP. Firstly, if you had to bo antenna from someone, you are more likely to get one. Secondly, it's easier to find a buyer if you decid your antennas.

Directional and Omni-directional Antennas

Another classification of FPV antennas is directionality:

As you could guess from the names, omni-directional antennas radiate their radio waves equally in all directions, while directional antennas focus their radio waves to one direction.

One classic analogy is bulb vs torch, where the bulb is Omnidirectional and the torch is directional. If b sources are operating at the same power, torch can reach further but in the expense of narrower beam



Directional antennas can be linear polarized or circularly polarized, same as omni-directional antennas.

Omnidirectional antennas are great for every-day flying, and it provides good signal coverage all arour pilot. Try to avoid using only directional antennas so you don't have to constantly turning yourself to fa directly towards your copter.

However directional antennas are often used on diversity receivers, where it can be paired with an om directional, or multiple directional antennas to cover all the necessary angles.

For example, if you have a diversity setup with a CP antenna and a helical antenna, the receiver will s the helical antenna when flying in front and to the CP antenna when flying behind.

Antenna Performance Measurements

There are many antenna performance measurements regarding FPV antenna design, such as:

- **Gain**
- **Radiation Pattern**
- **Axial ratio**
- **VSWR**
- Tuned Frequency and bandwidth – what frequency is the antenna tuned to, and the range of worl frequency
- Impedance

I mainly look at the first four factors when choosing my antennas. Anyway, as long as you are buying y equipment from a name brand you shouldn't worry too much about it. In my opinion we are not flying a for NASA and there is no need to cause headache for yourself in this case :)

But if you want to find out more about these concepts, both antenna-theory.com and wikipedia are gre resources for learning about antennas. In the following sections I will try to briefly explain what these te mean.

Antenna Gain

Gain is an indicator of directional antenna's range and angle of coverage. Higher gain generally mean range but narrower beam width. Antenna gain can alter radiation pattern as we will see in a moment.

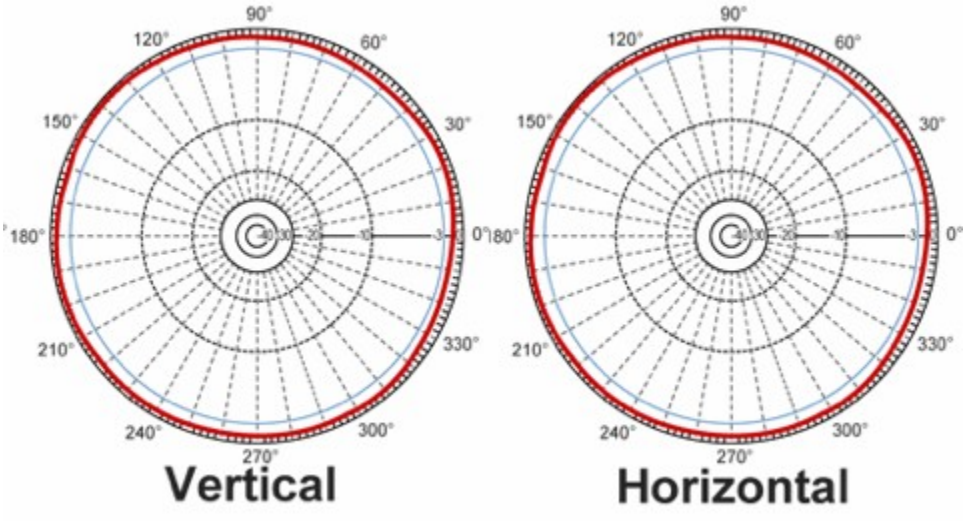
Tutorial: How antenna gain affects range?

Radiation Pattern

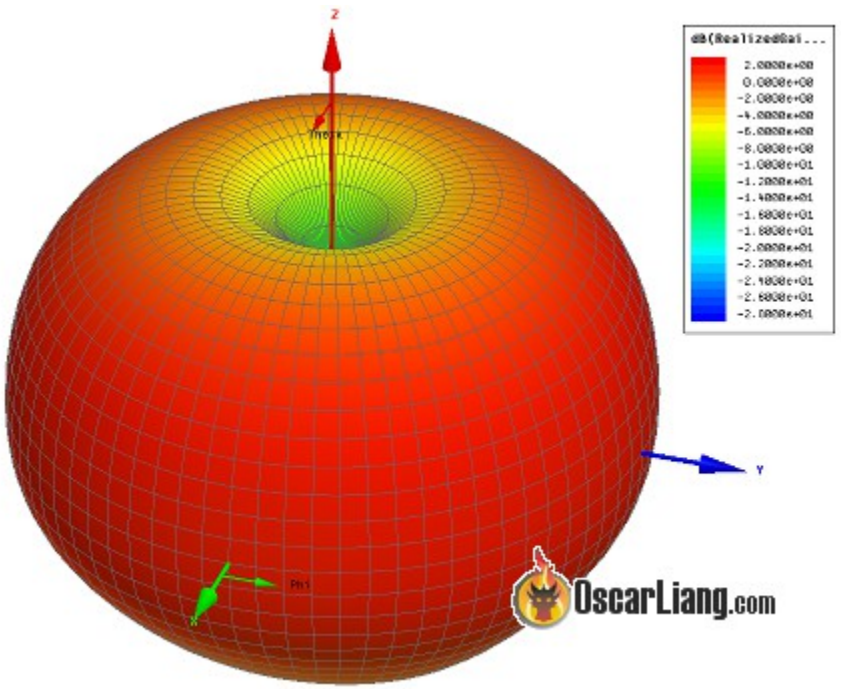
Radiation pattern (radiation chart) shows the shape of the radiation emitted by the antenna. These cha

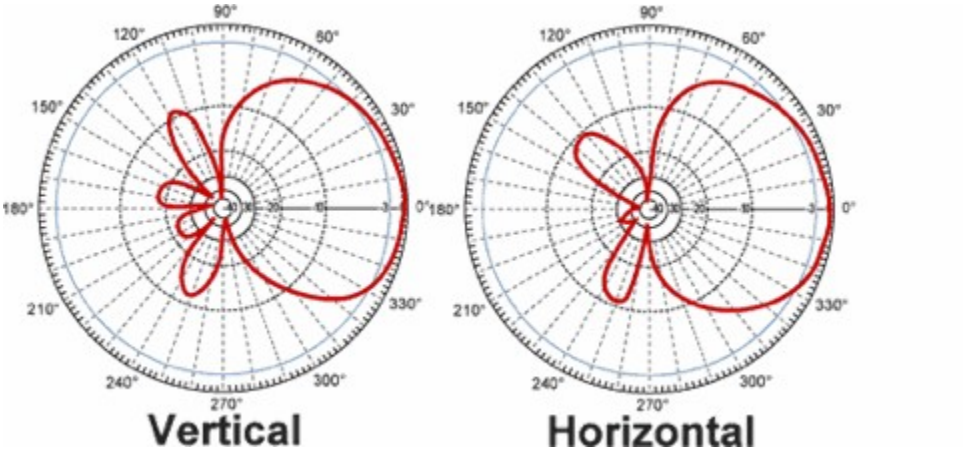
Here are some examples to help you visualize the the signal coverage patterns:

A 0dB gain antenna is truly omni-directional that has a nearly perfect spherical radiation pattern.



However omni-directional antennas in real life usually has signal loss on the top and bottom, and the r pattern would look more like a doughnut in 3D. In a two-dimensional view, it forms a figure-of-eight pat the vertical plane, and a circle in horizontal plane.





Low DB gain might seem a bit less appealing in terms of range, but it can offer more reliable performa thanks to the more spherical radiation pattern, you can get reasonably strong signals even by pointing antenna straight at the receiver.

Axial Ratio

In reality there is no perfect circular polarized antenna. For example, a RHCP antenna might output 90 RHCP signal with 10% LHCP signal. So there might still be interference even if you were doing everyt perfectly. And **Axial Ratio** is used to measure this antenna property.

In practical FPV flying terms, this is the measurement of how susceptible the antenna is to multipath interference. Antennas with better capabilities of rejecting multipathing makes it easier to fly in areas w of concrete and metal.

Antennas with the axial ratio closer to 1, the better.

Frequency and Bandwidth

Antennas are tuned for a specific frequency, for example, the length of a dipole antenna determines th frequency it's tuned to. The antenna would have the best performance when transmitting and receiving frequency.

If you transmit or receive at a slightly higher or lower frequency, the antenna would still have acceptab performance, and this "acceptable range" is the bandwidth. Outside of the bandwidth, signal strength

You should understand what frequency your antenna is tuned for, and what the bandwidth is, in order t the most effective channel/frequency to use. Otherwise you will be more likely to get interference and l picture.

It can even cause overheat and damage to the video transmitter, because sending power into an unma antenna can reflect power back where it can build up as heat.

Anyway, for FPV most antennas designed for 5.8GHz should be fine for all the channels in A, B, E, F a bands, unless it's stated otherwise in the product specifications.

VSWR

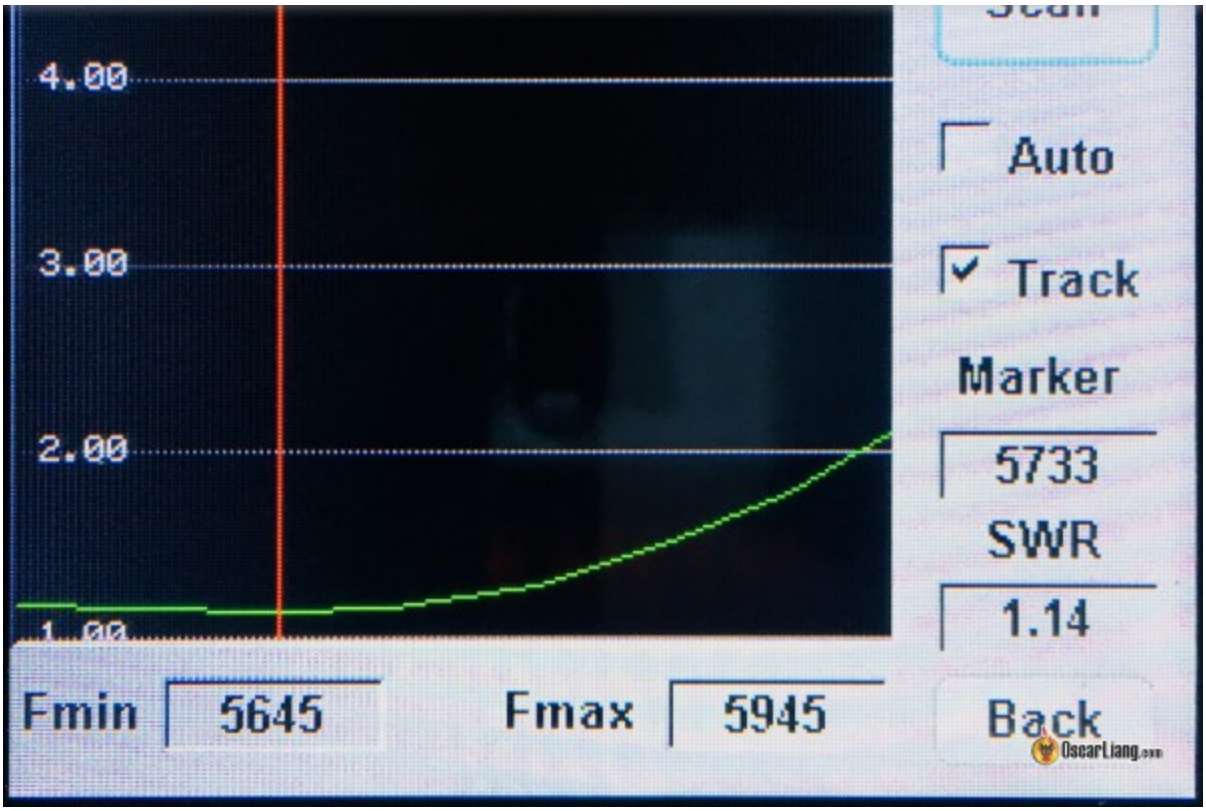
Stands for "Voltage Standing Wave Ratio". It's a measure of how efficient an antenna is – how much e you put into the antenna and how much is bounced back.

When we are designing an antenna, we aim for a VSWR value as close to 1 as possible. At 1 VSWR, means we can transfer 100% of the energy into the antenna, and out to the real world.

It's considered reasonable to have a VSWR between 1 and 2, anything above 2 is poorly performing.

Note that VSWR changes with frequency. When talking about the tuning of an antenna, basically that's frequency with the lowest VSWR.

OwlRC makes a cheap VSWR (or SWR) meter for hobbyist use.



Types of Antennas

We have covered most of the basics in FPV antenna, and now I can finally introduce you some comm of antennas used for FPV.

	Omni-directional	Directional
Linear Polarized	Monopole, Dipole	Patch
Circular Polarized	Cloverleaf, Skew-Planar Wheel, Pagoda	Helical, Patch, Crossha

Monopole Antenna

Monopole antenna is the simplest form of antenna, which is basically just a piece of un-shielded wire. common in radio receivers because they are cheap and easy to repair. However they are not as effect Dipole antennas. The length of the exposed wire is crucial as it determines the resonant frequency (fre that it can pick up).

Tutorial: how to make Monopole antenna.

Dipole Antenna

Nearly all video transmitters and receivers come with a dipole antenna. They are light weight, and can made very durable against crashes.

Dipole antennas has a simple design. It's basically just a monopole antenna with a ground sleeve at u active element. The ground sleeve can supposedly boost the performance considerably.

Cloverleaf and Skew-Planar Wheel Antennas

The cloverleaf and skew-planar wheel have been the most common antennas for mini quad FPV. Clov has 3 lobes while skew-planar wheel has four lobes.

These antennas are omni-directional like dipole. But they are circularly polarized and provide better re and yet also less susceptible to multi-pathing, so you can fly around walls and trees with better video q

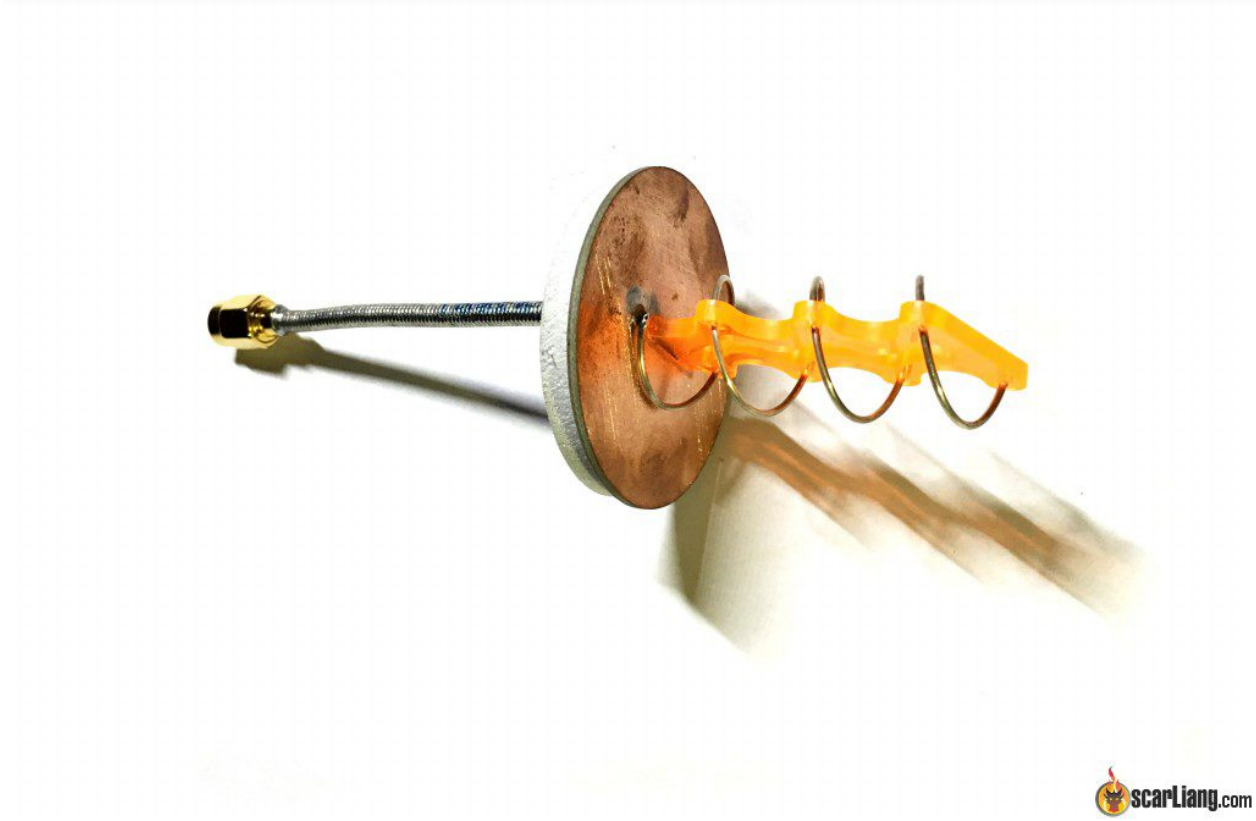
They are however relatively fragile therefore often come in different cases and protection. They are sometimes called “mushroom antenna” because of the shape of the housing.

Pagoda Antenna

Pagoda is a relatively new antenna design in the FPV scene since 2016. It's an omnidirectional circula polarized antenna. The unique design and use of material (PCB) makes it very durable. It's relatively e make and so very popular among DIY'ers as well.

See our discussion on Pagoda antennas for more detail.

Helical Antenna



Helical antennas are spring-shaped, directional circular polarized antennas. The number of turns of co determines the gain of the antenna. For more detail check out our article on Helical antenna and Patch antenna.

Patch antenna

Patch antennas are also directional, and can be found in linear and circular polarization.

These antennas are less laborious to manufacture on a reliable way, as they are essentially just coppe printed on circuit boards. However the dielectric constant of the circuit board means they are inherentl efficient compared to other types of antennas such as the helical.

They generally have less directionality than Helical, and smaller foot-print.

Considerations in Choosing Antenna for FPV

For beginners, it's best to start with omni-directional circularly polarized antennas, for example the clo or pagoda.

Antenna performance relies heavily on decent material and precision, good antennas would therefore more. However some top notch antennas can cost 2 to 3 times more than the lower end ones, while th might only bring 5% or 10% range improvement.

After all, it all depends on what you can afford and your research on products.

Once you've invested in a diversity receiver setup, you can then look into getting some directional ante improve signal quality and range.

What Antennas For VTX and VRX

When buying FPV antennas in pair, normally they are interchangeable and can be used on either TX o Otherwise, they should be clearly labelled "TX" and "RX" on the outside.

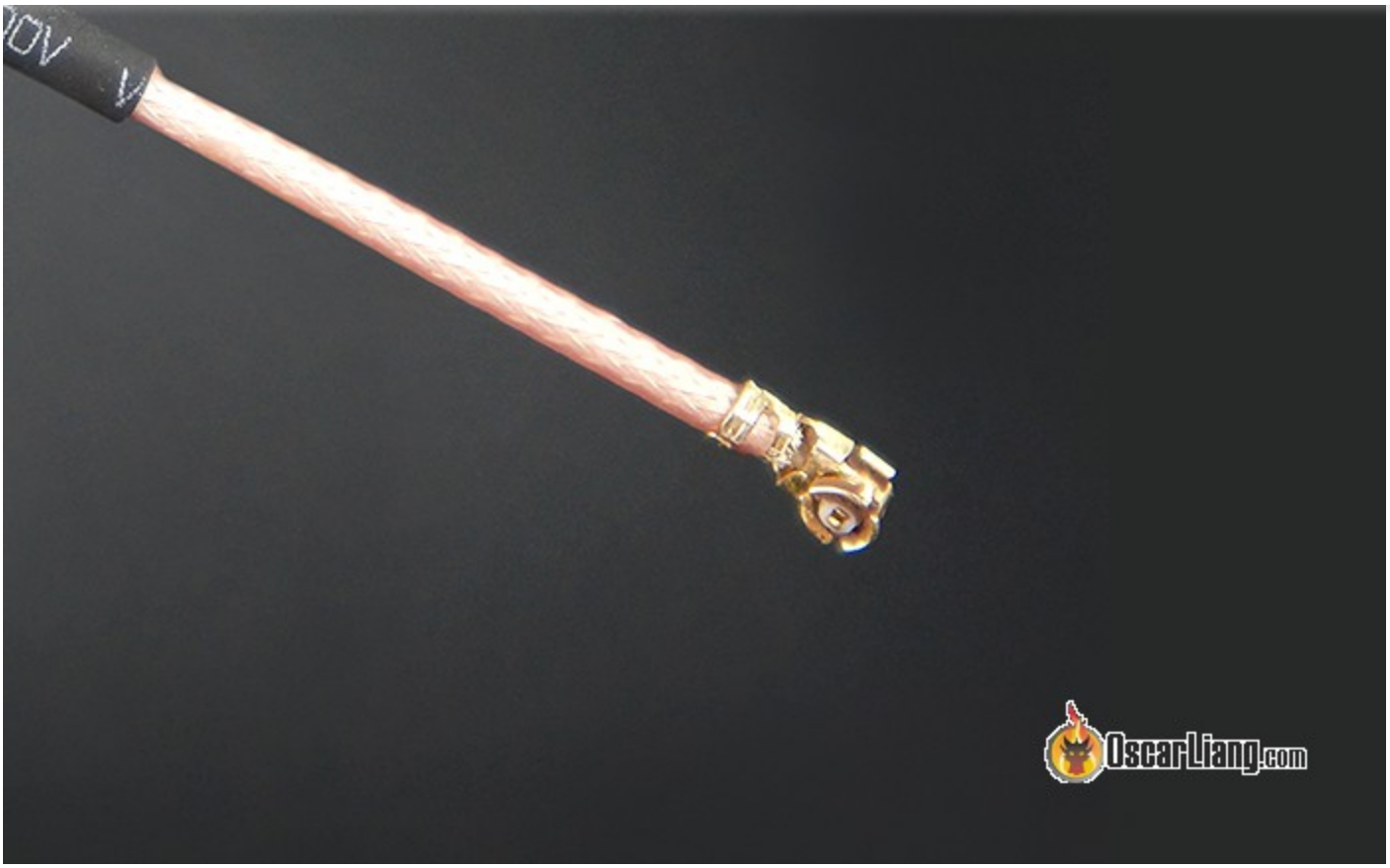
Antennas on VTX and VRX don't have to be the same. Directional antennas are often used on VRX to more range. While on the VTX you should always use omni-directional antennas, due to the fact that quadcopters can be in different orientation during flight.

Notice in this photo the CP antenna on my goggles are RHCP, the one on my quad is LHCP :) They would still work together since they have an axial ratio greater than 1, just not as well as they are supposed to. I didn't bring the correct antennas with me, and I flew alone that day in short range so it wasn't a big deal :) Anyway you should avoid it.

Antenna Connector Types

between SMA and RP-SMA. If you new to the hobby, try to stick with just SMA for your gear to avoid confusing yourself in the future. There is no difference in performance.

“U.FL” connectors are popular in VTX designed for racing due to the light weight and compact size for quad. But these are extremely fragile and have very limited mating cycles.



MMCX is a new type of connector that is being used in VTX and antennas. It's a perfect balance betwe SMA and U.FL connectors in terms of weight and size. It's much stronger than U.FL and have a lot mo mating cycle. This is the my personal favorite at the moment.

Durability

A racing drone will inevitably experience many crashes during its life time. Since the antenna is installe the outside of the frame, it will take no less abuse than the propellers and the frame. Therefore choose antenna base on your likelihood of crashing. If you crash a lot, durability and robustness should be you priority in choosing FPV antenna.

Weight

One thing people usually overlook is the size and weight of the antenna. It's becoming more important quads are getting lighter and lighter. Every gram you save can improve the performance of your quad.

Antenna Adapters and Extension Cables

You can get adapters to convert between different connectors (RP-SMA, SMA, MMCX, U.FL etc). The adapters can even come with 45 degrees or 90 degree angle if you want to point the antenna at certai

away from sources of interference, or pointing the antenna at a more optimal angle, it might be worth i

DIY FPV Antenna

5.8GHz antennas for FPV are not hard to DIY, but to get it perform well requires high level of precision recommend buying them because they are not that expensive, but if you are feeling adventurous feel f give it a go :)

- My attempt at making cloverleaf antennas: https://oscarliang.com/make-diy-cloverleaf-antenna/
- Pagoda assembly video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=49rRR8iEiKc
- DIY Helical by IBCrazy: https://www.rcgroups.com/….Circularly-Polarized-Helical-antenna…

Conclusion

So that covers some of basics and considerations in choosing your 5.8GHz FPV antenna, and some a recommendations for FPV flying. I hope this guide has helped you to choose the best FPV antenna fo mini quad!

Edit History

- May 2017 – Article Created
- Sep 2018 – Updated “Antenna Recommendations” and Added info about “Antenna Frequency”
- March 2019 – added info about VSWR, adapters and extension cables
- July 2020 – updated products
- Mar 2022 – updated products

ANTENNA BEGINNERS FPV RECOMMEND TOP 5 BEST

previous post
The Best 4S and 6S LiPo Batteries for FPV Drone

r
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Email*

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SUBMIT

30 COMMENTS

RYAN WILSON

26th November 2021 - 3:08 pm

First u can unlock the tinyhawk 2 vtx from 25mw to 200mw that will make a huge difference use fat shark scouts with a vas crosshair. In my opinion the vas crosshair is one other best antennas u can buy at $35 (vas super cannon is fantastic too at $25, it's great as an omni u but at beyond 100yards it's very very directional like lazer beam). I can fly far, farther than t batteries allow. I can sit in my garage and fly every single inch of my 1800sqft house, bathr showers it works amazingly well in and outside the house, I can fly from in the garage out t window and over the roof to opposite end of house with no loss… After several crashes the antenna broke off, I took an old mmcx axxii 2 completely removed both halves of the plastic to drop most the weight, glued down the elements that are under said cap (it will make sinc u pop the plastic cap off) then soldered it onto the board where the other was… I can now r lower power setting and get the same range, more battery, worthy upgrade.

15th September 2021 - 3:55 am

Wondering if adding a piece of wire to the coax part of my vas ion pro with zip ties and elec going to effect performance. The wire was a piece of uncoated ferrous hanger wire probabl

DAVID SMITH

30th March 2021 - 1:11 pm

I have a TinyHawk 2 and I use DJI Racing Edition goggles and a Taranis QX7 RC. I get ver reception when flying inside my house. The TinyHawk 2 just has a little wire antenna stickir it. I am just using the DJI goggle antennas that come with it. Can you suggest a better ante use? Thanks

RYAN WILSON

26th November 2021 - 2:58 pm

First u can unlock the tinyhawk 2 vtx from 25mw to 200mw that will make a huge difference there. I use fat shark scouts with a vas crosshair on rx which in my opini one other best RC antennas u can buy at under $40. I can fly far, farther than tinyh batteries allow… after several crashes the linear antenna broke off, I an old axxii 2 completely removed both halves of the plastic cover, glued down the elements tha under said cap (it will make since once u pop the plastic cap off) then soldered it o board where the other was… I can now run the lower power setting and get the sa range, more battery, worthy upgrade.

RYAN WILSON

26th November 2021 - 3:09 pm

First u can unlock the tinyhawk 2 vtx from 25mw to 200mw that will make a huge difference there. I use fat shark scouts with a vas crosshair. In my opinion the vas crosshair is one other best VRX antennas u can buy at $35 (vas super cannon is f too at $25, it's great as an omni up close but at beyond 100yards it's very very dire

and fly every single inch of my 1800sqft house, bathrooms, showers it works amaz well in and outside the house, I can fly from in the garage out the window and over roof to opposite end of house with no loss… After several crashes the linear anten broke off, I took an old mmcx axxii 2 completely removed both halves of the plastic to drop most the weight, glued down the elements that are under said cap (it will m since once u pop the plastic cap off) then soldered it onto the board where the othe was… I can now run the lower power setting and get the same range, more battery worthy upgrade.

BRENT

25th October 2019 - 11:12 pm

Noob here…… so if I have 2 rhcp (1 circular patch antenna and 1 long range circular anter 2 lhcp (1 circular patch antenna and 1 omni circular antenna), and a linear dipole on the m will the help or make it worse for video reception, video quality and distance?

ISRAEL SHIRK

1st April 2019 - 4:32 am

Check out the VAS Ion v2 – higher gain than the lollipop v2, but with a 0.94 axial ratio inste tautalogous <1 axial ratio (which ends up working with a dipole receiver as well as CP rece Great overview!

TEMEL

17th November 2018 - 5:43 pm

My vrx have 2 antenna output. One cloverleaf and one polarized. Or both of them cloverlea Which is better? If polarized better which polarized is better?

OSCAR

23rd November 2018 - 4:44 am

http://www.intofpv.com

SLAVA CHROME

13th September 2018 - 8:09 pm

What about TripleFeed Patch antennas?

CHRIS FISHER

24th August 2018 - 3:13 pm

Hello oscar i love your articles my question is in this one you mentioned that when a signal bounces it changes say from rhcp to lhcp so i was wondering if it would work if i used my fu fpv true d with both a lhcp and a rhcp pagoda antenna with a rhcp pagoda antenna on my d you think this would help with signal

VIRGINIA MAZE

5th June 2018 - 2:01 am

You saved me! My teen built a 5″ quad using a YouTube build list. He needed to replace his antenna because it broke. He did a lot of work communicating with forums to figure out the recommended replacement parts. Your article taught me everything I needed to know as a to feel confident clicking the “submit order” button, knowing that we had the right parts and wouldn’t end up spending more money next week because we chose the wrong stuff. We fi out what to upgrade and what he had that would already work. And bonus–I had a lot of fun learning about antennas and feel more informed and involved. He decided to upgrade his V CP Lumenier AXII Stubby Pagoda and for his VRX, we bought adapters to use for a pair of Aomway Cloverleafs he already had, but wasn’t using. He had previously been using dipole VTX, so this was a good upgrade using something he already had. Nothing else was as ov informative as your article. Thanks so much!!

OSCAR

Thanks for the great feedback Virginia!

BOB

14th April 2018 - 7:02 pm

Hi Oscar, thanks for writing this post, I refer to it quite a lot. Do I understand you correctly, t better to use a lineair and a circulair antenna than using a lineair antenna on both ends? I r use of the latter and never experienced really unflyable situations. I mean during an indoor event, when the building is constructed out of mainly steel and iron elements I do experien signal at the far back of the building. But, like I said, not unflyable (25mW, 4 pilots at the sa time).

OSCAR

17th April 2018 - 9:04 pm

For mini quads, yes :) Because we roll and flip all the time it's hard to keep both ar aligned properly at all times.
If you fly with others, and indoor, definitely go for CP antennas on both ends.

CARLOS

12th April 2018 - 10:52 am

Hola Oscar, tengo un hubsan H501SS y por lo que estoy viendo las de polarización circula mejor cobertura pero en menor rango. No quiero hacer FPV y me gusta mas grabar e irme lejos que pueda. Entiendo que debería cogerme unas antenas direccionales. Cuales me recomiendas o que consejos me das para tener mayor rango de distancia con buen FPV? Gracias y enhorabuena por el artículo.

CDR.MALLORCA

13th November 2019 - 10:24 am

You are in a public forum and you should stick to the language in use here.
This is called netiquette.

CYRIL (AKA ZZUBBIONE)

3rd February 2018 - 5:13 pm

Hello !
Great article. really interesting.
But has a noob in the fpv world (just one year for me in this hobby. I only own some little 90 smaller quad. I come slowly to the 3″.
I have Dipole (and linear if i understand) antennas on my quads. I use fatshark domV2 with furiousfpv V3,5 module, and a linear bandicoot patch, and RHCP pagoda.
So, my question is : Did I must change the RHCP pagoda ?
For a better reception (mostly indoor use), did i must use a linear antenna like the stock fat
Many thanks. Great Site. Great bible of fpv stuff and drone .

OSCAR

5th February 2018 - 2:54 pm

No, i think it's fine, save your money and stick with this setup, unless you run into p where you need better signal.
For indoor, i think circular polarized antennas are much better to avoid multipath.

ADRIEN

7th November 2017 - 6:10 pm

Hi Oscar,
Thank you for writing one of the most detailed exlpanation on FPV antenas out there!
One question is almost never answered on the internet: when you already own a market dr like the Hubsan H501S, in which you cannot easily replace antennas, what antennas to bu goggles and controller?

The goggles are Eachine EV100, with two RP-SMA plugs but only one receiver (no true div
I want to improve the controller range (a good 2.4Ghz dipole I guess?) and to get the best v
out of my goggles.
Thank you for your time :)

GBFPV

1st June 2017 - 9:53 pm

Used the Furious FPV Cloverleaf uFl antenna on my 3in quad and TrampHV….totally destr
after a few crashes. First the lobes bent and the epoxy broke at some locations. Trying to b
back to the original shape the solder joint cracked. I removed as much epoxy as possible a
resoldered the lobes. When soldering one lobe, the opposite one detached. When all lobes
reattached (luckily!) I applied a big blob of epoxy glue. The assy was then quite stronger. N
crash, the cloverleaf was strong enough to resist, but the uFl connector not! It is too small f
think about a possible repair. This is a scrap antenna.
Conclusion, very light antenna and quite efficient, but do not crash it.

OSCAR

3rd June 2017 - 3:20 pm

yup they used that same antenna on the Moskito70 micro quad as well and I didn't
much luck with the exposed construciton. And they didn't listen to my suggestion a
carried on with the design, what can I say.

GLIDERBOY

28th May 2017 - 2:05 am

For durable Aomway snip away plastic support and submerge center of cloverleaf in a big g
hot glue. Much tougher than stock antenna but adds 2 grams.

SULEY

Hi Oscar. Quick question. Can you use Left hand side VRX antenna with right hand side V antenna?

DAVID KYJOVSKY

28th May 2017 - 11:31 am

You can, but shouldn't. The whole idea (and advantge) of circular polarisation is th rejection of the "opposite" polarisation by CP antenna. Reflected signal changes polarisation – and we don't want to receive reflected signal as it causes the multipa problems.

MR PIT

18th May 2017 - 8:05 am

Oscar, check your antenna polarisation of your VTX and VRX. Whey are wrong.
On the foto where your quad is lying on your backpack / grass, your VTX antenna on your an LEFT polarized and on your Fatshark the VRX Omniantenna is a RIGHT polarized :P

OSCAR

18th May 2017 - 12:56 pm

Well spotted Mr pit :)
I wasn't going to mention it but since you asked I have put a caption under that pic explain why I did it :)

NOR AZHAR ABDUL AZIZ ADAM

17th May 2017 - 9:25 pm

The latest Aomways CP now comes with plastic casing

OSCAR

thanks :)

we are featuring the older version because it's proven to work and recommended r users.

We will look into the new version later on :)

1337FLITE

20th May 2017 - 7:13 pm

The Aomway with the cover is the same antenna as the older Aomway wit the cover, just with a cover that can be attached.

You can also buy the cover seprately.

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